Inside Advertisements—Fire Cents a line for the test insertion, and Four Cents for Each subsequent-one, diarris, Mantiaces, Furchart Notices, &c. not exceed-

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

imblished every WEDNESDAY and NATURDAY mornings free \$3 per annum. Two copies for \$5. NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
A TERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY,
published every Sattenday Monning, at the low price
of per annum, in advance, 10 copies for \$15, or 20
copies for \$24.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BUBLINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 15, 1847. H. GREELEY, Esq. -- Dear Sir : The Election in his State has resulted in the election of two Loco-Foot Members of Congress and the Loco Foco Board of Public Works, with the exception of Wilon the President. The members elected to fill grancies in the Legislature are Loco Focos; so gat the Loco-Focos will have a majority on Joint

So we suppose the Iowa Senators are lost.—Ed.

KENTUCKY .- The new House of Representatives f Kentucky consists of 59 Whige and 41 Loco-

Shinwreck and Loss of Forty-two Lives.

On Sunday evening, August 15, in about lat 48 long. 67 W. the ship Mamlouk, while lying to in aviolent hurricane, under the main-spencer and im-topmast staysail, at ten minutes before 12, was grack by a tremendous squall, which careened her is an instant on her beam-ends, so far over that righted, but the cargo had burst away the hatches and was floating about, and the vessel was full of water, the starboard rail being submerged. At daylight on Monday morning, but 22 of 64 souls vere found alive.

Throughout that day and Tuesday the storm still raged and the sea broke violently over the wreck. Saw a vessel on Tuesday, but the weather was too rough for her to approach. By daylight next morning she was seen bearing down toward the wreck he proved to be the brig Belize, Capt. James H. Dawes, from Boston, bound to Port-au-Prince. The seamen were immediately taken on board by Capt. Dawes, their wants most generously provided for, and his vessel's course changed for New York. Thirty five steerage passengers and seven of

Orange County, N. Y., and its Prospects— Towns-Craps-Port Jervis-The Eric Rail-road, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune MINISINK, Orange Co. Aug. 23, 1847. DEAR TRIB: Here am I, where I have been for week or so, in the good old County of Orangemy beau ideal of what a country place should be. Perhaps I'm partial, but in a somewhat extended travel through other counties, townships, villages and hamlets of varied pretensions, I have not found any spot in which I have experienced a more perl write in a back room fronting (as an Hibernian would say) on a romantic piece of woods of some extent, in say) on a romantic piece of woods of some extent, in whose pathless and intricate labyrinths I often find many a pleasure—with fertile fields, verdant meadows, purling brooks and musical trees. And even now I am thinking with deep pity of those of you so unfortunate as still to be chained to the atony, hot and dusty pavés of an overcrowded City like New York—By the way, speaking of the City. I hope either that the dog-days have abated semewhat of their intensity, or that a portion of the almost constant influx of homeless but (well may it be said) not friendiess strangers from other lands visiting our hospitable and happy shores' have departed for regions way out West, where their presence and assistance are really needed, to bring the vast and fertile Fridrie into the condition in which they shall blossom

of the innguage, bothing to do, and his money all gone—whichever way he turned, starvation stared him in the face. His thoughts also reverted to his family, whom he had left with very precarious means of support; and this added a deeper pang to his sufferings. To return immediately to England was his first thought, but, hoping that trade might shortly revive, he lingered about the city five mouths in the most miserable condition, subsisting on private charity. At the end of that time, there being no better prospect of employment, his clothes becoming literally rags, sorely haunted likewise by fears for his family, he determined to beg his way back to his own country.

In his return he followed the banks of the Rhine, and, though his body subsisted on scanty morsels from the hand of charity, his poetic spirit enjoyed many an ambrosial feast. The scenes of historic and romantic interest that consecrate the borders

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUN

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS.

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bome: but again he was doomed to sad disappoint ment. Misfortunes seemed to gather and fall more thickly upon his head. Where he had left a bome, he found no one to welcome him. He for a bome, John Critchley Prince. Lendon, July 31, 1847. I have frequently observed in your paper poems he found no one to welcome him. His family was in the work-house of the Parish of Wigan, twenty by the excellent English Poet JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE. As I have had the pleasure of making or thirty miles distant. His wife having found her and was sent in consequence to the work-house of Wigan, the latter being the parish to which her

self, and wished to impart it to her children-

received a short time at a Baptist Sunday School, be learned to read, though imperfectly. He could

now, however, collect the sense conveyed in print-

ed characters, and every book and every scrap of

to work at reed-making, in which, from this time, he

a day. It may be well supposed that under these

they should interfere with work; yet in spite of all

difficulties he would steal a few moments, whenever he could, to gratify his thirst for knowledge. Often

at night, after the rest of the family had gone to

sleep, he would slip slily out of bed, and, raking the

dim fire, pore over some borrowed volume, till na.

hood, neglected and discouraged, his imprisoned

genius struggling for more enlarged life and liberty.

pecuniary difficulties induced his father to leave

Wigan and move to Manchester, thence he soon re-

moved to Stockport, a neighboring town, shortly after back again to Manchester, and finally to Hyde. about eight miles from the latter. While in Manchester young Prince obtained a copy of Byron, the

perusal of which gave him so much delight that he

Waterloo, who often entertained him with glowing,

and doubtless exaggerated, descriptiors of the countries on the Continent, particularly of Germany. This planted in the breast of the future poet a de sire to see foreign lands—a desire which was subsequently gratified under painful circumstances.

to his father's habits and the wretched return for reed-making. Thinking to make for himself a bet ter home than that of his father's house, he married,

crease his difficulties; for though his wife was in

dustrious and continued to work at weaving, to which she had been accustomed, as his family grew around him, his trade still being very bad, he

vas often sadly pinched. In 1830, hearing that reed makers were much de

nearly emptying his purse, which at first was but

came from that time forth a devotee of the Muses.

paper that came within his reach he perused eagerly.

of Wigan, the latter being the parish to which her husband properly belonged.

In a state bordering on frenzy, Prince hurried to his wife and children, took them from the work house, and brought them to Manchester, where he rented a garret. Here, with no bed but a buodle of straw, with nothing deserving the name of furniture, and with clothes scarcely sufficient to covertheir nakedness, they lived several months in great destitution. Prince himself could obtain very literate destroyed and the way only the labor. family, and being much given to dissipation, was the advantages even of the most ordinary educaof his wife at weaving that enabled them to eke

t their existence.

It might be supposed that so much misery would
Not so with chill and blast the most ardent spirit. Not so with Prince. His beart continued fresh and true, full of humanity and good will to all men Nothing harsh or misanthropical, ever proceeded from his pen. Under all difficulties, and in all circumstances. Poetry was his refuge and his solace, and some of the most touching and purest lines that ha has ever written, were penned during the darkest bours of his life, before he became known to the was usually employed from fourteen to sixteen hours at day. It may be well supposed that under these circumstances he would have little time to improve his mind, especially as his father sought every opportunity to repress his bookish inclinations, lest The following is an extract:

following is an extract:

Yes, thou art gone, my beautiful, my boy!
Thy father's solace, and thy mother's joy!
Gone to a far, far world, where sin and strife
Can never stain thy purity of life;
A young bright worshipper at Mercy's throne,
While I am here unblessed and lone,—
Lone as a shattered bark upon the deep.
When unrelenting storms around her sweep.
Lone as a tree beneath an angry heaven,
Its foliage scattered and its branches riven;
Lone as a broken harp, whose wonted strain
Can never wake to melody again
this the striking language of a map, whose

Such is the striking language of a man, who, at the time he penned it, was, in condition, little above the beggar in the street.

In 1821, when he had reached his thirteenth year, the beggar in the street.

He was first brought into public notice and repute by a volume entitled "Hours with the Muses." which he published chiefly through the assistance of John Bolton Hogerson, a poet and editor of Manchester. This work gave him immediately a high rank among English poets. His necessities became known also, and many handsome presents were made him by men of rank and wealth. He cannot complain of ill usage from his countrymen since his While here also he became acquainted with an ing in an humble manner, working occasionally at his old trade of reed making, but supporting him-self chiefly by his pen. In outward appearance he bears no indication of his genius. The sufferings he has endured have made him seem much older than he is. He is about the middle size, with a stoop in his shoulders, a retreating forchand, and

and unassuming in his manners, and possesses very little conversational power.

Such is a hasty glance at the history of this extraordinary man. He is certainly the most remarkable, if not the best, poet who has appeared since the time of Burns. Of the character of his writings, time and space forbid me to speak at present. I would only say that he is eminently a Poet of the People. Sprung from the very lowest class of society, he sympathizes with the masses and seeks to elevate them. Not, however, by putting forth destructive or revolutionary doctrines, but by In 1830, hearing that reed makers were much demanded and well paid in France, he determined to try his fortune in that country. Leaving, therefore, his wife to support herself and three children till he could get employment and send for them, with what little money he could gather together, he started. On reaching London he learned that France was in a state of revolution; but not considering that this would inevitably destroy all trade, for a time at least, and goaded on doubtless by a desire to break up the dull monotony of his life and gratify an ardent curiosity to visit scenes on which his imagination had long dwelt, he still persevered in proceedforth destructive or revolutionary doctrines, but by exhorts men to use reason and not violence. an extract from his " Call to the People

"Awake! in moral manhood strong. "Awake' in moral manhood atrong,
Endowed with mental might.
With warm persuasion on your tongue,
To plend the cause of Right;
Let Reason center of the soul,
Your wild and wandering thoughts control,
And give them life and light!
Then may ye hope at length to gain
That Freedom ye have sought in vain."

Yet, he sometimes aims powerful and well directed blows at existing abuses. The following atrong lines are extracted from his "Vision of the ing. Reaching Calais, he remained there till Louis Philippe was made king, and then went on to St. Quentin in Picardy, where he expected to find employment. But he was doomed to be sadly disappointed, not being able to get anything to do. Yet unwilling now to turn back, he resolved to go to Mulhausen on the upper Rhine, a great seat of manufactures. On his way there he showed the bent of his mind by stopping eight days at Paris, visiting all the places of interest and amusement, thereby nearly emptying his purse, which at first was lot

"I see no splendid tyrant on a throne,
Exterting homase with a bauble rod;
No sonate, heedless of a people's moan,
Cursing the produce of the fertile sad;
No sensual priest with parapered pride o'erbio.
Shielding oppression in the name of God;
No pensioned concubine—no pauper peer.
To seem the settlement

THE FUNERAL TESTERDAY .- The last sad rites THE FUNERAL TESTABDAY—The last sail rites to the remains of Mr. Andrew Butler and Charles II. Hines, who were deprived of life by the sudden and meiancholy casuality of Sunday morning last, were performed yesterday, eliciting a very general manifestation of aympathy and deep feeling. The hour of four o'clock had been fixed for the starting of the funeral procession from the residence of Mr. Butler, at Fifth and Arch stabut long before that hour, the streets in the vicinity of Fith and Arch, and Fifth and Willow, from which points the procession was successively to move, were densely crowded, as was also the vicinity of Frankin-square, where the different fire companies assembled for the purpose of joining in the sad ceremonies. There was no disorder. All was sad and melancholy as the painful rites they were performing, and the multitude looked on as if in wonder, at the deep depression of feeling which all seemed to share. When the various companies had formed in line upon Race-st and the Square, the procession moved down Race to Fifth-at, where it was joined by a number of societies and delegations from institutions, followed by the hearse containing the remains of Mr. Butler, in the rear of which were a large number of mourning friends and citizens in carriages. It then moved up Fifth-at to Willow, where the body of Mr. Hines was taken up, and the procession joined by a large body of his friends, after which it proceed to ward Monument Cemetery, where the bodies were to be interred. The procession was very large, numbering at least three thousand persons, and all the streets through which it passed were literally through by spectators.

When the immense procession had reached the cemetery, the whole body of firemen entered, and afterward deployed, and the bodies were the pisced upon blers, and followed by the friends and relatives, carried through the lines, the entire assembly remaining uncovered. The funeral ceremonies of the Episcopai Church were then read by Rev. Dr. Smith, after which the bodies were con the remains of Mr Andrew Butler and Charles H. nes, who were deprived of life by the sudden and lancholy casuality of Sunday morning last, were per-

becoming the company of the provides into the paper and the former a Christophilate of the provides in the company of the position of the paper and the former a Christophilate of the paper and the could have been a company of the position of the paper and the could be a company of the position of the paper and the could be a company of the position of the paper and the could be a company of the position of the paper and the could be a company of the position of the paper and the paper an

By Telegraph to The Tribune.

Mr. Clay in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 25. HERRY CLAY arrived here last night from the North, and was received with great enthusiasm .-He left this morning on his homeward journey.

The Picayune does not yield credence to the stories contained in the letter from Mexico pub-

The Philadelphia News of yesterday contains a correspondence between HENRY CLAY and the Whigs of that city : the latter tendering, and the former declining, the honor of a public dinner.

CITY ITEMS.

WEDNESDAY, August 25. FIRE AT THE NOVELTY WORKS-The damage by the fire of Monday night has since been ascertained to be about \$2,000 instead of more than \$30,000 as our

in H. Weil & Brother's cabinet shop, 138 Essex et. which did considerable damage before it was subdued. It is thought that the loss will be not less than \$1,000. We did not learn whether the property was insured.

FIRE.-A fire broke out about 3 o'clock this morning in the store of Robert Clark, 76 Sixth avenue and the entire stock was destroyed.

We learn that his honor the Mayor allowed a permit yesterday, authorizing the stages to pass on the west side of the Bowling Green, but not through Statest. This arrangement will be found convenient by visi-

IMMIGRANTS .- On Monday 200 immigrants ar rived at this port, all from Havre. INQUESTS.—The Coroner held an inquest this

Police.—James Doran was last night arrested by officer Bridgeman of the Ninth Ward, charged with stealing a watch worth \$10 from Henry McRee...Edward Kain and John Mulligan, boys, were arrested for robbing the money-drawer of Mrs. Peeney, corner of Rivington and Lewis sts. They were locked up.... Wm. H. Kipp, Samuel Fisher and Nathaniel Marshail were arrested by officers Webster and Jessup of the Fifth Ward, charged with being secreted in house 20 Varick st. withintent to steal. They were locked up.... Splvis Holimes was arrested by officers O Brien and Mechan of the Fourteenth Ward, charged with stealing \$50. She was locked up....John Reed was yesterday arrested by officer Seely of the Sixteenth Ward, charged with stempting to break open the lumber office of Mr. Denbam, foot of Twentieth-st. He was locked up.

A New Kind of Cotton.—One discovery often loads to snother, and Science, in seeking to test new experiments, has not infrequently failing upon hitherto unknown and exceedingly valuable results. It seems that this truth has very recently been fully proved in the proper preparation of gue cotton. We learn from the Medical Journal that a physician in Georgis, in recently attempting to prepare gun cotton from a receipt sent him by a brother physician was unsuccessful, and found to bis astonishment that his cotton would neither expicte nor lightly being and inflammable. On investigating, to find out the cause, he found that he had not used the right acid, muriatic acid we suppose. He repeated the process and the result was the same; so that he claims to have discovered a method of rendering cotton incombustible. He says that this cotton can be prepared with little expense, as he has tested the matter sufficiently to know that it can be manufactured into cloth, the

The wase as from the common material.

Weaven Common and the southwestern States, assures as that the Cotton crop never looked more promising and that the yield will be large. We perceive also that the fears expressed by some of our Southern exchanges a low weeks since, in regard to the apprehended damage by the worm, have not been realized. Along the Wabash and Erie canal the Wheat crop has been very good, and more Wheat will be sent forward this year than there was last. The Wheat in that region will average more than sixty pounds to the bushel.

[Louisville Jour. 20th.

peaches taken from a tree in the garden of one of our esteemed rownsmen, three of which are ripe and well davored, and three quite green. They were taken from different sides of the same tree—the whole on one side being ripe and the whole on the other green. They are of the fall seedling variety, and have heretofore ripened late in October. Can any of our horticultural readers assign any estifactory reason why this tree has this year matured one half its fruit in August, while the other

THE ABDUCTION .- We learn that Judge Hinman

PHRENOLOGISTS AND FUBLISHERS, FOWLERS & WELLS, 1993m* 131 Nasanu-et. N. Y.

Water-Cur Establishment, 47 Sond at N. Y and Syosset (Oyster Bay, L. I. Dr. Sauw, the excitest American practitioner and author on Water-Cure, receives patients as shove. Those at a distance may, by sending fee, be advised for a treatment at home. mysh of FW New-York Water-ture Establishment, at 18 and 20 Fourteenth-st. pear Union square, is con-

at 18 and 20 Fourteenth-st. near Union-quare, is ducted by Dra PFIRSON and MEEKER, the latti whom spon a year at Graefcuburg, sindying the W Cure System, as practiced by Priesanitz.

BRAISTEDS' SALOONS, CF 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LETTERS AND NEW YORK.

LETTERS AND NEW SPAPERS

FOR FORRIGN PORTS.

EVALUATE Bags are open at the office of The New York Tribone for air Foreign Forts, and all inters and aemapapers deposited in this office will always be forwarded by the very earliest rescein. This department is under the special supervision of J. B. MOWER. Esc. well-known for many years as the experienced and efficient Superintendent of the Foreign Letter Department of the New-York City Post Office.

Bags are now open for the reception of letters and newspapers for the following places, it. Lendon, Liverpool, Glasgow, Ireland, Havre, Marseilles Amsterdam, Bremen, Hamburgh, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Suenos Ayres, Oregon, Maxico, Panams, St. Thomas, Kingston, (Jam.) Mataness, Havana.

Office open from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TF Letters and Newspapers will be received at the Foreign Ship Letter Other of The Tribune for the parket-stip SIDBONS, Capt Cobb, which sails for Liverbool on the 25th bass.

Also, will be received at the same place, Letters and Newspapers for the parket-ship UTICA, Capt. Swan, which sails for Havre on the lat September.

Also, will be received at the same piace, Letters and Newspapers for the parket-ship GLADIATOR, which sails for London on the lat Sept.

BOYON- TO State-it.

BOYON- 20 State-it.

PRILADELFILE—N. W. corner Third and Chesinat.

BALTIMORE—S. W. corner North and Fayette.

At he has no connection with any other person, all or dere intended for his Agency to avoid mistakes; should be carefully addressed to V. B. FALMER. His office in this City is in the Tribune Buildings, opposite the Park 1-29 im

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Aledicines. DR. SWEETSER'S PANACEA.

WHOLE NO. 1986.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMER SCHOOL.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL - Prof E.

New-York, July 26, 1847.

CHOOL — Classical, French and English School, 709

Brondway, opposite Asior place — Messrs, Folker A

TAYLOR, Frincipals. The Fail Term of this Institution will
commence on Monday, Sept. 7. Messrs, F. & T. beg leave
to inform their friends and the public Bast they have completed their arrangements for the enouing season, which
will afford to their pupils increased advantages in the various departments. Their Assistants are remisement of education and experience. The French will be taight and
spoken eac natively three hours a day, and the most untiling efforts will be marke to render pupils at home in every
teranch of education. Boys are received at any stage of education and thoroughly prepared for any class in College
the Commence of the Commence of the Commence of education and thoroughly prepared for any class to College

THE FALL term of this semibary will commence on Wednesday, the lat of September. For terms and other particulars, see circular, which may be had at the Itasilute 244 West Nineteenthest.

J. H. BROWN, A. M. Principal.

PHYSIOGNOMY,—Dr. J. W. REDFIELD will import in the discoveries in PHYSIOGNOMY to those destrous of learning them—and will give charts and delinestions of character according to this science, at his residence, to Park Place. For a course of 12 leasons to a class of 20 persons 85 each. For a delineation with a class of 20 persons 85 each. For a delineation with a class of 20 persons 85 each. For a delineation with a class of 20 persons 85 each. For a delineation with a class of 20 persons 85 each. For a delineation with a class of 20 persons 85 each. For a delineation will be seen a delineation with a class of 20 persons 85 each. For a delineation with a class of 20 persons 85 each. For a delineation will be seen a delineation with a second persons a second person seed to be seen a delineation with a second person seed to the second person seed to be seen a delineation with a second person seen a delineation seed to be seen a delineation seed to be seen a delinea

such a degree, that if he survives the process, it always leaves him subject to distressing chills, when this times out of ten, he resorts to agine pills, powders, or tenic mixtures; this is going from had to worse, as these vegatable pills, powders, &c. are nothing but mercury and quicine in disgulse, which may for a time drive the disease so far into the body, as not to be perceptible, but very soon it will break out again with fearful violence. To care agie and fever, the cause of the disease must be removed out of the blood and hady, which can be effectually done by using DR SWEETSERS PANACEA, which putines, cleanses and strengthens. It contains nothing that can possibly injure, and its use is always a safeguard against chills and devers.

MRS. GIB-ON'S BOARDING AND DAY on Tu-stay, 7th September.

BROWN SHEETINGS.

BROWN SHEETINGS and shirtings of all styles and width. Also, batts, wick, te thee, warp, wadding, cotton yarn. Also, brown dells. For sale at the sheeting warehouse, 30 LIBERTY-ST. FOR CASH or approved [yv-43m] B. & D. M. STEBBINS,

R. & D. M. STEBBINS,

N. 17 MASAU-ST.

HAVE FOR SALE, in lots to salt purchasers, at lowest costs prices.

BROWN SHEETINGS—A great variety of styles, heavy
and fine—Lawrence, Portsmouth. Saimon Falls, Groton,
Lowell. Eston Mills, Westport, Whitestone, North Carolina, Rockland, &c.

COTTON YARN—Twist and filling, No. 2 to 40, from
the best mills in Paterson, New-Jersey, for Manafacturers
or Esport.

COARSE YARNS for Country Trade—Assorted No. 5 to
10, and 7 to 12, of superior quality, from North and South
Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and New Jersey. Long Read
and Intera Yarn, of boat quality, for Western trade.

BROWN DRILLS—Oreobargs, Walding, Batts, Twine,
Caryet Warp, Wisking, Scine Tourie, 4c. 4d.

N. B.—Liberal advances made on consignments. all 6m

LEACHED SHEETINGS and Shirtings of every Never take calomes or any mineral poleon for the shows compaints, as they only smother, in with renewed energy, onlies oradicated by Dr. SWEETSER'S PANACEA.

FLATULENCY AND WIND.

These diseases are caused by the stomach and bowels being choked up with visical shiny matter, the air which enters them camout eacape, until forcast by some contraction of the stomach to expeit themes, the cause of pain. A few dones of DR. SWEETSER'S PANACEA will convince the sufferer that relief is stainted.

GREAT MEDICINE FOR OHILDREM.

Farents will find this PANACEA a valuation medicine for their children, acepting their bodies in a healthy condition, thereby assisting their growth; children or grown persons, after taking it are not liable to be attached with any epidemic as befores, as it always leaves the blood in a pure condition, and the entire system in a strengthened state, it drives out sill kinds of weakness from the body and leaves all healthy within.

MARRIED LADIES

Will find DR SWEETSER'S PANACEA a medicine pseculiarly stapped to their use. Most ladies during the period of pregnancy, are safficed with piles. DR. SWEETSER'S PANACEA, by regulating the howeis, will entirely obviate this, and its purifying properties on the blood and fluids, insures to them healthy offspring. No one who is a mother should be without it, and those who are nursing will find it of great benefit to the health of their infants.

For barrenness and all diseases of the womb, it is without a rival in the earter history and catalogue of undicines, by its extraordinary strengthening power; it stimulates and strengthens the wome, a weakness of which is the cause of failure to have offspring.

Under this head may be classed papitation of the heart, the dolorest or lace and fluids, settling the nerves; the nerves receive the morbid impression from the stomach, or rather from the blood, through the agency of the stomach, or rather from the blood, information of the heart, the dolorest or have a cause of pain. It is caused by the morbid impression from

N. B.—Liberal advances made on consignments. all 6m.

PLEACHED SHEETINGS and Shirtings of every
style and which, from jof a yard to Syards wide, may
be had at the manufacturer's prices on the 2d floor of 22.
Codarst near Fearlast. This is the first and only exclusive assortment of bleached goods in this city, and the
goods are furnished to country merchants to suit their
wants, at the trade price, of large lots.

and T. N. UNDERHILL & CO. 18, 20 and 22 Cedarst.

STARK DILLS SHEETINGS, 100 bales for Stark DILLS SHEETINGS, 100 bales for T. N. UNDERHILL & CO.

Also, 50 bales Indian Head, and 50 do Lawrence "C." will be sold at manufacturer's prices, 18 and 20 Cedar-at. 28 floor. Pearl-at.

MERINO CASSIMERES. 50 cases merino cassimare, comprising all colors and mixtures and vaccountries, for sain by C. F. HARRIS.

48 Exchange-place.

Plains and Ketseys, for sale by NESMITH & CO. 30 and 52 Pine-st.

BROWN SHEKTINGS and Shirtings of various well-known styles and qualities, for sale by an C. F. HARRIS, 46 Exchange-place. BLEACHED GOODS, -850 cases comprising every Width, siy.e. and quality, for sale by Section 52 Pine-st. MEHINO CANSIMERES.—10 cases green, black Mand gold mixed, just received, for sale by 1928
SESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

COLORED LININGS and Drillings, for sale by C. F. HARRIS. 46 Exchange place.

and face, causing extreme pain and fevers, all applications on the surface are worse than necless, as they only the most eminent surface and partonized by the most eminent surface and partonized by the most eminent surface and throw the disease in on some other part, and percent in this country, for children or adults who are inspections with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of conparams with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of conparams with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of conparams with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of conparams with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of conparams with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of conparams with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of conparams with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of conparams with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of conparams with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of conparams with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of conparams with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of conparams with weakness or pain in the cheek, those of control the writing-leak, as they will find them an invaluable of more work with least fattuce, as well as improve the form. To be had, wholessis and retail, at J. AGATE'S Gentlement's Outstiting Store, 278 Foodway, Gentlement's Outstitute Store, 278 Fo

Bituations, &c. Wanted.

THIS MEDICINE IS WARRANTED, ON OATH,

Boarding.

RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Find a safe and speedy cure in Dr. SWEETSER'S PANACEA. It cures by searching every blood vessel and arrivry, and driving out all impurities and foul humors accumulated therein, which is the cause of rheumatian, gout and swellings of the joints. The deleterious effects of calomed and other nutureal poisons, reaching sheld to the sovereign influence; indeed when its valuable properties become fully known, the use of all interest poison will be consigned to "the tomb of all the Capuleis," and only be thought of as a by gone custom of the darker ages. Dr. thought of as a by gone custom of the darker ages.

ears, spongy and bleeding gums, bronchitis and recent ghs and colds, DR. SWELTSER'S PANACEA will be

Injure, and its use is always a safeguard against chilis and fewers.

SUMMER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY,
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